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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/707,257

12/01/2003

Baokang Bi

1256

41145

7590

11/03/2005

BAOKANG BI  
3928 EAST SUNWIND DRIVE  
OKEMOS, MI 48864

EXAMINER

CHANG, AUDREY Y

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2872

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/707,257	<b>Applicant(s)</b> BI, BAOKANG	
	<b>Examiner</b> Audrey Y. Chang	<b>Art Unit</b> 2872	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 August 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-7,10,12-18,20,22-29 and 31-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 31-47 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-7, 10, 12-18, 20, 22-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Remark*

- This Office Action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on August 27, 2005, which has been entered into the file.
- By this amendment, the applicant has amended claims 13 and 27 and has canceled claims 3, 8-9, 11, 19, 21, and 30.
- **Claims 31-47 are withdrawn** from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on March 16, 2005.
- Claims 1-2, 4-7, 10, 12-18, 20, and 22-29 remain pending in this application.
- The objections to claims set forth in the previous Office Action are withdrawn in response to applicant's amendment.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. **Claims 1-2, 4, 14-16, 17-18, 20, 22-24, and 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by the patent issued to Bloom et al (PN. 5,311,360).**

**Bloom et al** teaches a *diffractive modulator* that is comprised of a *first plate assembly* (20, Figure 2) including a *first zone plate* (20) having a plurality of reflective zones or strips (18) alternatively

Art Unit: 2872

arranged between transparent zones and a *second plate assembly* (16) having a second reflective zone plate having reflective surfaces (22), wherein the first and second plate assembly are complementary to each other and the second plate assembly receives the incident light after the first plate assembly. The diffractive modulator further comprises a *displacing means* or *movement means*, by setting up *electrostatic force* between the elements (18) and the second assembly plate (16) for moving the first plate assembly in the direction normal to the assemblies such that the displacing means changes the *relative distance* between the first and second plate assemblies. As demonstrated in Figure 3, when the relative distance between the first and second plate assemblies is an integer multiple of *half* wavelength of the incident light, (such that the *total* optical path length difference between the first and second assemblies is an integer multiple of the wavelength), then the diffractive modulator acts as a *flat mirror*, (please see Figure 3 and column 6, lines 18-29). As demonstrated in Figure 4, when the relative distance between the first and second plate assemblies is *an integer multiple plus quarter* of the wavelength, (such that the *total* optical path difference between the first and the second assemblies is half of the wavelength), then the diffractive modulator acts to *diffract* the incident light, (please see Figure 4 and column 6, lines 30-41). With regard to claims 14-16, the method for modulating an incident light is implicitly included in the disclosures of the diffractive modulator. With regard to claims 17, 28 and 29, Bloom et al teaches that a plurality of the diffractive modulators can be arranged to form either a two-dimensional array or one-dimensional array, (please see Figures 10-11, column 9 line 52 to column 10, line 27) of the modulator as a single diffractive modulator device for utilization in the applications such as display devices.

With regard to claims 2 and 18, the second plate assembly comprises at least one mirror, (22, Figures 2-4).

With regard to claims 4 and 20, Bloom et al teaches the diffractive modulator can be applied to modulating electromagnetic wave.

Art Unit: 2872

With regard to claims 16 and 22-24, Bloom et al teaches that the first plate assembly (20) is a movable plate assembly and the movement is caused by setting up electrostatic force between the elements (18) in the first assembly plate and the substrate (16) of the second assembly plate, (please see column 6, lines 18-41). The first assembly plate is supported by a spacer layer (12, Figure 2).

**This reference has therefore anticipated the claims.**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 5-7, 10, 12-13 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the patent issued to Bloom et al (PN. 5,311,360) in view of the patent issued to Greywall (PN. 5,684,631).**

The diffractive modulator taught by **Bloom** et al as described for claims 1 and 17 above has met all the limitations of the claims. Bloom et al teaches that the first assembly plate is a movable plate and the second plate assembly is a stationary plate, however it does not teach explicitly about the structures concerning the supporting means including linkages, resilient beams and posts as recited in various claims. **Greywall** in the same field of endeavor teaches a *optical modulator* having a *movable plate assembly* including a *zone* plate (8) with alternative *reflective and transparent zones* wherein the plate assembly is supported by a *substrate* (2a, Figures 6-8) and *supporting means*, (with regard to claim 5). Greywall teaches that the movement of the plate is caused by *electrostatic force* and it is controlled by the control-voltage source (18a), (please see Figure 6a), (with regard to claim 6). Greywall et al further

Art Unit: 2872

teaches that the plate is supported by the *supporting means* that includes a plurality of *linkages* (such as 7b, 7c or 41b in various figures) that connect the movable plate (8) to *deformable resilient* beams (such as 6b, 6c or 42b) and a *plurality of posts*, (such as 4a, 4b or 4c), that anchor the resilient beams to the substrate, (with regard to claims 7 and 25). It would then have been obvious to one skilled in the art to apply the teachings of Greywall et al to modify the structural support of Bloom et al for the benefit of providing a support and movement means to move the movable zone plate, (with the reflective and transparent zones) (such as the first plate assembly) in unison and in alignment with respect to the stationary plate assembly to avoid possible error or noise caused by the movement of the movable plate. It is obvious that the stationary plate is affixed to the substrate (2c) of Greywall et al to properly fix the stationary plate in place. Although these references do not teach explicitly that the second plate assembly can also be the movable plate, such modification would have been obvious to one skilled in the art since the operation of the diffractive modulator is based on the *relative* distance between the first and second plate assemblies, to move one or the other will result the same “relative distance” requirement, and it is therefore an obvious matters of design choice to one skilled in the art to make either the first or the second plate assembly to be movable for the benefit of the making the diffractive modulator suited for specific requirement of the application desired. With regard to the feature concerning the second supporting means for supporting the stationary plate, both Bloom et al and Greywall teach about relative supporting means between the stationary and movable plate assemblies. With regard to the feature concerning the mechanical plate and center post, (claim 11), one can recognize the plate (6c, Figure 8a of Greywall) for supporting the zone plate (8) as the mechanical plate wherein the zone plate is anchored onto the mechanical plate by some sort of supporting means whether it is a center post or not is a matters of design choice for making the plate to be anchored on the mechanical plate. It is also an obvious modification to one skilled in the art to make the plate assemblies affixed to substrates for the benefit of properly fixing the plate assemblies in place.

Art Unit: 2872

With regard to the feature concerning semiconductor substrate and having integrated circuit coupled to the substrate, Bloom et al does teaches that the substrate (16) is a silicon substrate (i.e. semiconductor) but it does not teach explicitly about the integrated circuits. However it is pretty common to implement integrated circuit on semi-conductive material, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to make the substrate with integrated circuit for the benefit of making the diffractive modulator applicable in different applications that requires the circuitry being also present.

**5. Claims 26-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the patent issued to Bloom et al (PN. 5,311,360).**

The diffractive modulator taught by **Bloom** et al as described for claim 17 above has met all the limitations of the claims.

With regard to claim 26, Bloom et al does not teach explicitly that the second plate assembly can also be the movable plate, however such modification would have been obvious to one skilled in the art since the operation of the diffractive modulator is based on the *relative* distance between the first and second plate assemblies, to move one or the other will result the same “relative distance” requirement, and it is therefore an obvious matters of design choice to one skilled in the art to make either the first or the second plate assembly to be movable for the benefit of the making the diffractive modulator suited for specific requirement of the application desired. Bloom et al teaches the stationary plate assembly is affixed to a transparent substrate, (16). It would then have been obvious to one skilled in the art to make the first plate assembly affixed to a substrate when the first assembly plate is chosen to be the stationary plate assembly.

With regard to claim 27, Bloom et al does teach that the substrate (16) is a silicon substrate (i.e. semiconductor) but it does not teach explicitly about the integrated circuits. However it is pretty common to implement integrated circuit on semi-conductive material, it would have been obvious to one skilled in

Art Unit: 2872

the art to make the substrate with integrated circuit for the benefit of making the diffractive modulator applicable in different applications that requires the circuitry being also present.

### *Response to Arguments*

6. Applicant's arguments filed on August 27, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

7. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., zone plate being a Fresnel zone plate consisting of a series of concentric circular zones with the width of the zones not equal to each other and the radii of the zones are determined by  $R_n$ ) **are not recited in the rejected claim(s)**. Although the claims are **interpreted** in light of the specification, **limitations from the specification** are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The claims fail to **explicitly** state the "zone plate" being a Fresnel zone plate and "*consisting of a series of concentric circular zones with the width of the zones not equal to each other and the radii of the zones are determined by  $R_n$* ", and *fails* to explicitly states that the *alternate zones* being a series of *concentric circular zones having different width*. The term "zone plate" does not implicitly implies the features of the series of concentric circular zones. In fact the term "*zone plate*" is also used in the specification to describe a *plane mirror* (180, Figure 4, paragraph [0050] etc.), which further suggests that the term "zone plate" does not necessarily consist of the features of a series concentric circular zones. The features concerning "the series of concentric zones with unequal width and with radii of each of the zones being specified by the equation of  $R_n$ " therefore cannot be relied upon to overcome the rejections.

Applicant's comment "a diffraction grating is a *linear* optical device consisting of a number of periodic reflective or transmissive surfaces" is also wrong. There are diffraction gratings consisting of



Art Unit: 2872

series of *concentric* rings of *transmissive* or *reflective surfaces*. A Fresnel zone plate is a special case of a diffraction grating.

### *Conclusion*

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

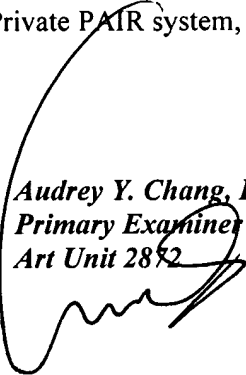
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Audrey Y. Chang whose telephone number is 571-272-2309. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00-4:30), alternative Mondays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Drew Dunn can be reached on 571-272-2312. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2872

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

*Audrey Y. Chang, Ph.D.*  
*Primary Examiner*  
*Art Unit 2872*



A. Chang, Ph.D.